

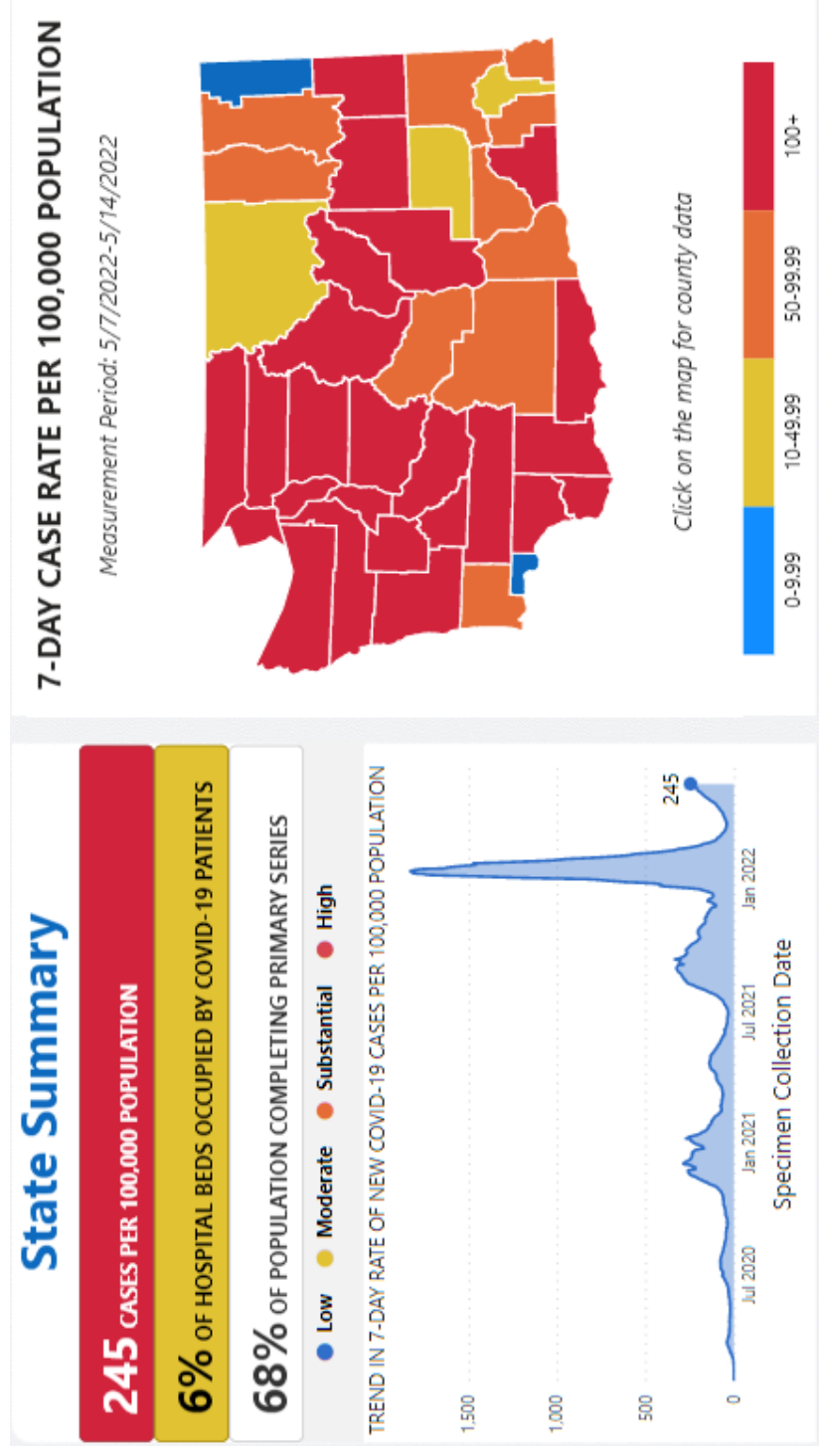
COVID-19 update

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May 25, 2022



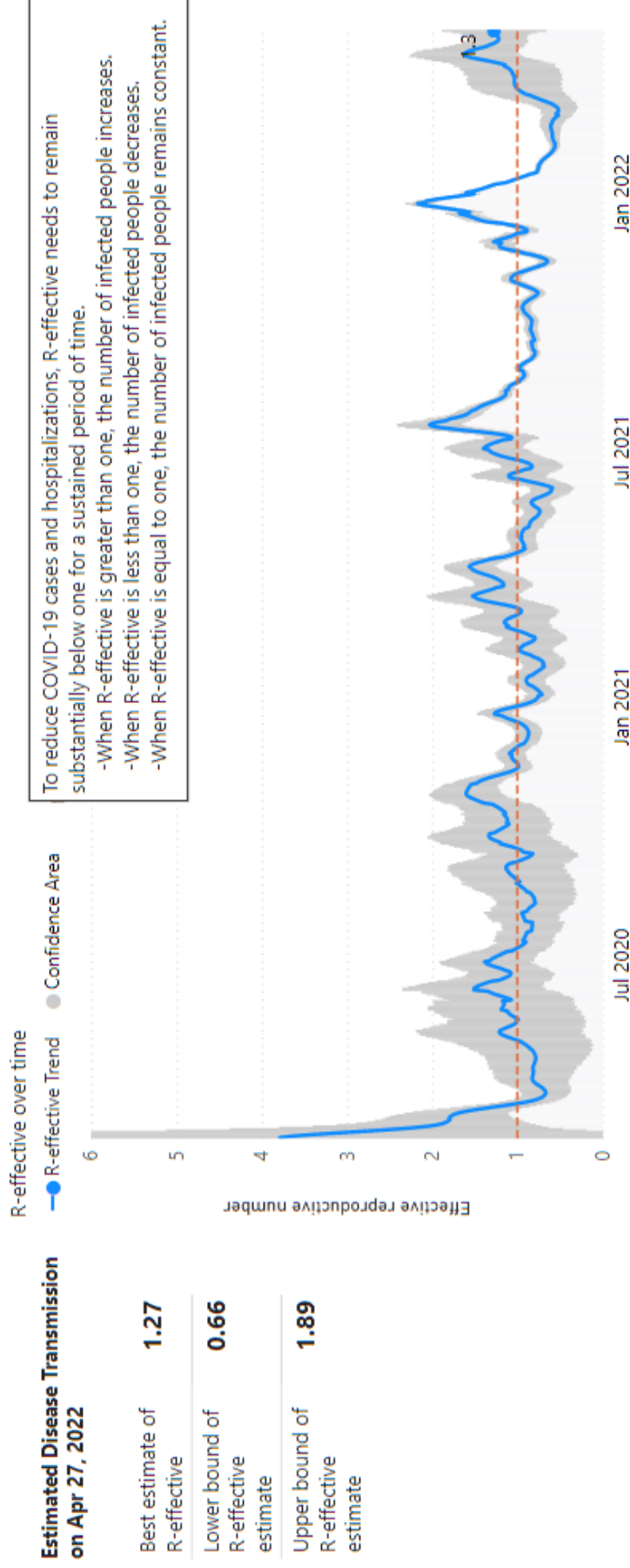
Washington COVID-19 activity

- Statewide COVID-19 case and hospitalization rates are increasing.
 - 7-day case rate through May 14 is 245.3 cases per 100,000 people.
 - One month ago, it was 96.6 per 100,000.
 - 7-day hospitalization rate through May 14 is 6.1 admissions per 100,000.
 - One month ago, it was 2.1 per 100,000.



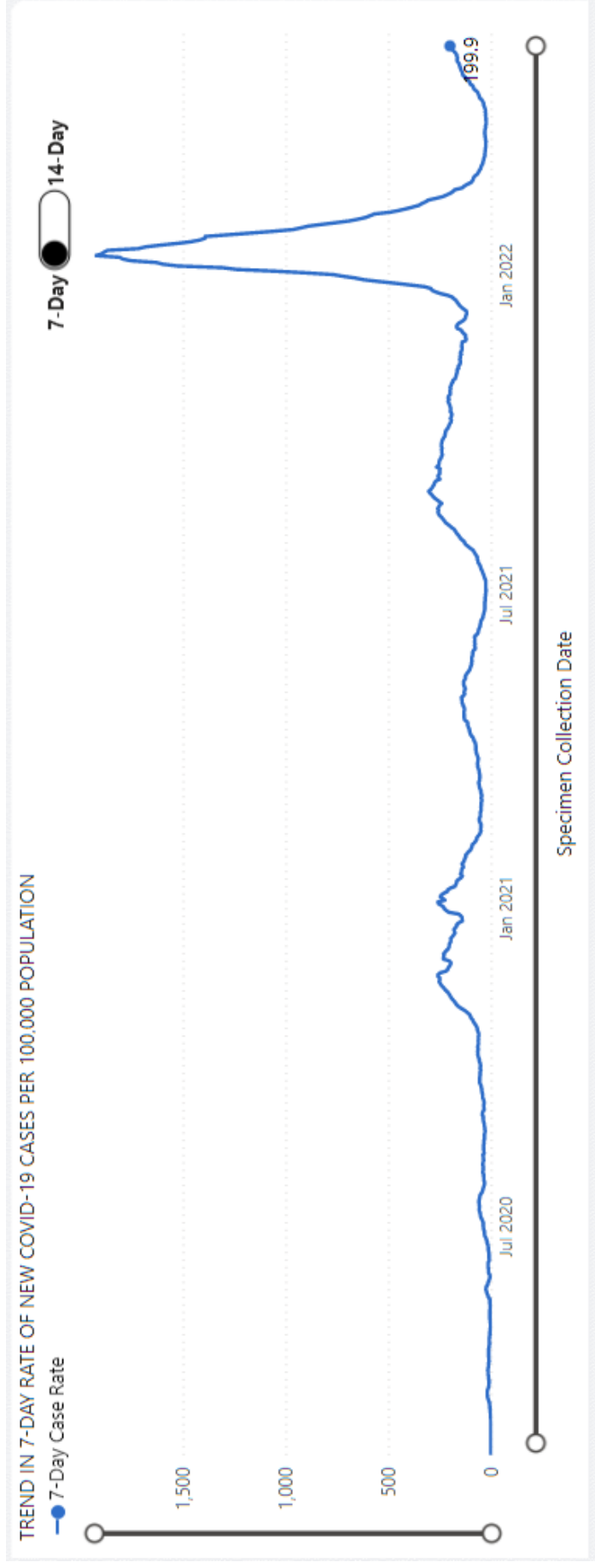
Washington COVID-19 activity

- The statewide reproductive number, which tells us the average number of new people that one person with COVID-19 infects, is 1.3
 - During the omicron peak, the reproductive number reached 2.16.
 - To reduce cases and hospitalizations, the reproductive number needs to be well below 1 for a sustained period of time.



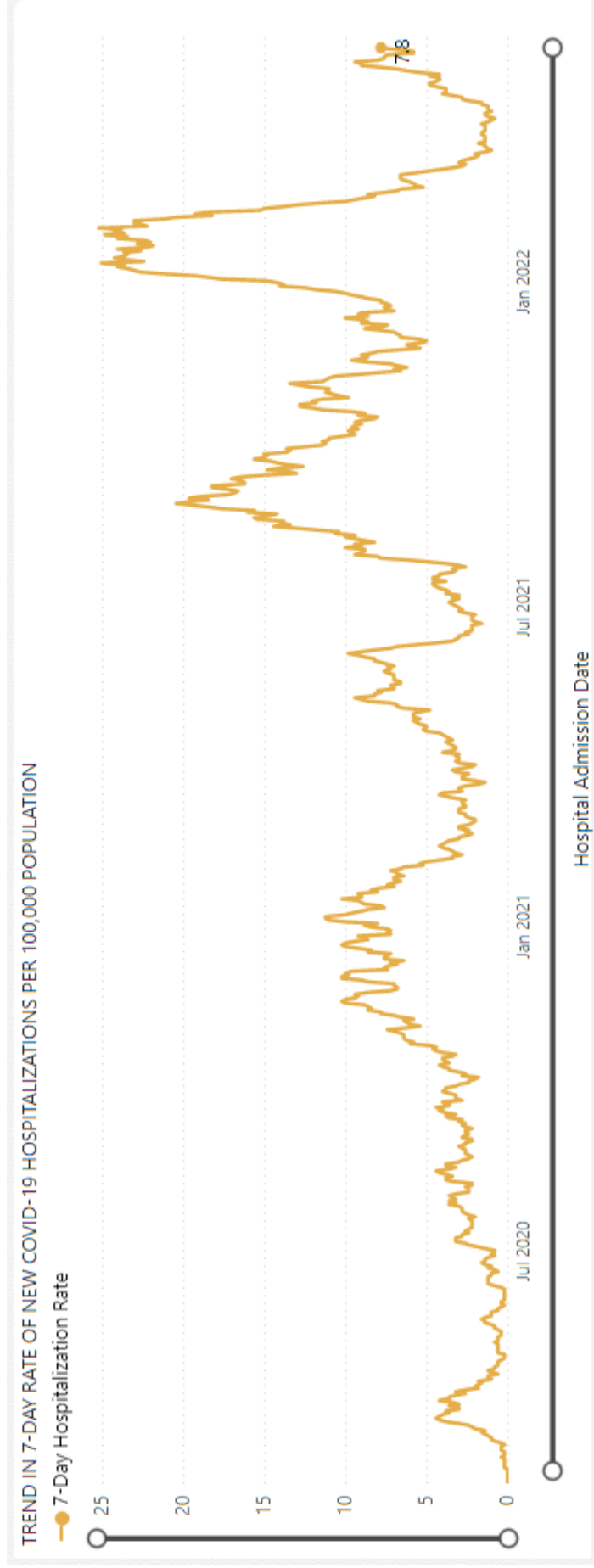
Clark County COVID-19 activity

- Clark County COVID-19 case rate is increasing.
 - 7-day case rate through May 14 is 199.9 cases per 100,000 people.
 - One month ago, it was 55.6 per 100,000.



Clark County COVID-19 activity

- Clark County COVID-19 hospitalization rate has fluctuated recently but remains higher than it was a month ago and is higher than the state rate.
 - 7-day hospitalization rate through May 14 is 7.8 admissions per 100,000.
 - One month ago, it was 2.4 per 100,000.
 - 9.5% of hospital beds are currently occupied by COVID-19 patients.
 - One month ago, it was about 5%.



Rates by vaccination status

- State DOH calculates case, hospitalization and death rates by vaccination status using the most recent complete data available.
 - Most recent [report](#) was issued May 18.
- Report compares rates for those who are unvaccinated, partially vaccinated and completed the primary vaccine series.
- Data has consistently shown that case, hospitalization and death rates among all age groups are highest among people who are unvaccinated.

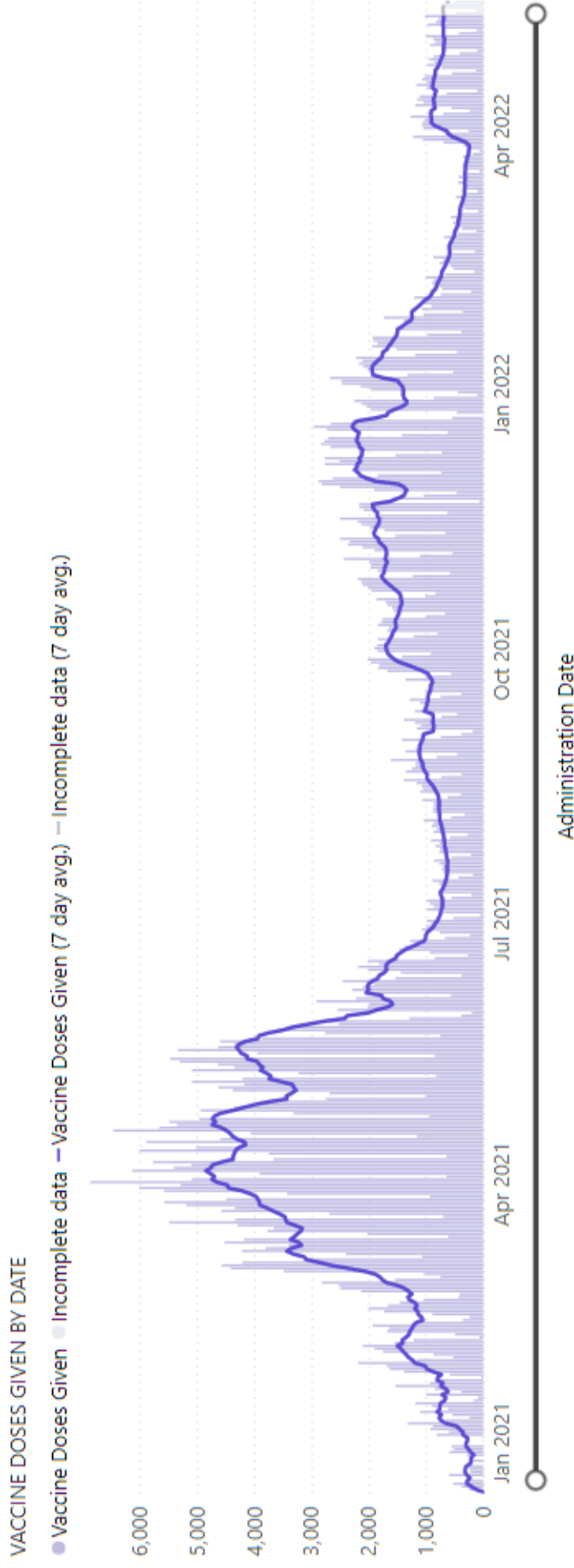
Age group	Case rates (April 13-May 10)	Hospitalization rate (April 6-May 3)
12-34 years	1.6 times higher in unvaccinated	3.9 times higher in unvaccinated
35-64 years	1.9 times higher in unvaccinated	3.8 times higher in unvaccinated
65+ years	2.7 times higher in unvaccinated	3.5 times higher in unvaccinated

- COVID-19 death rate among people 65 years and older is **4.3 times higher** in the unvaccinated population (March 23-April 19).



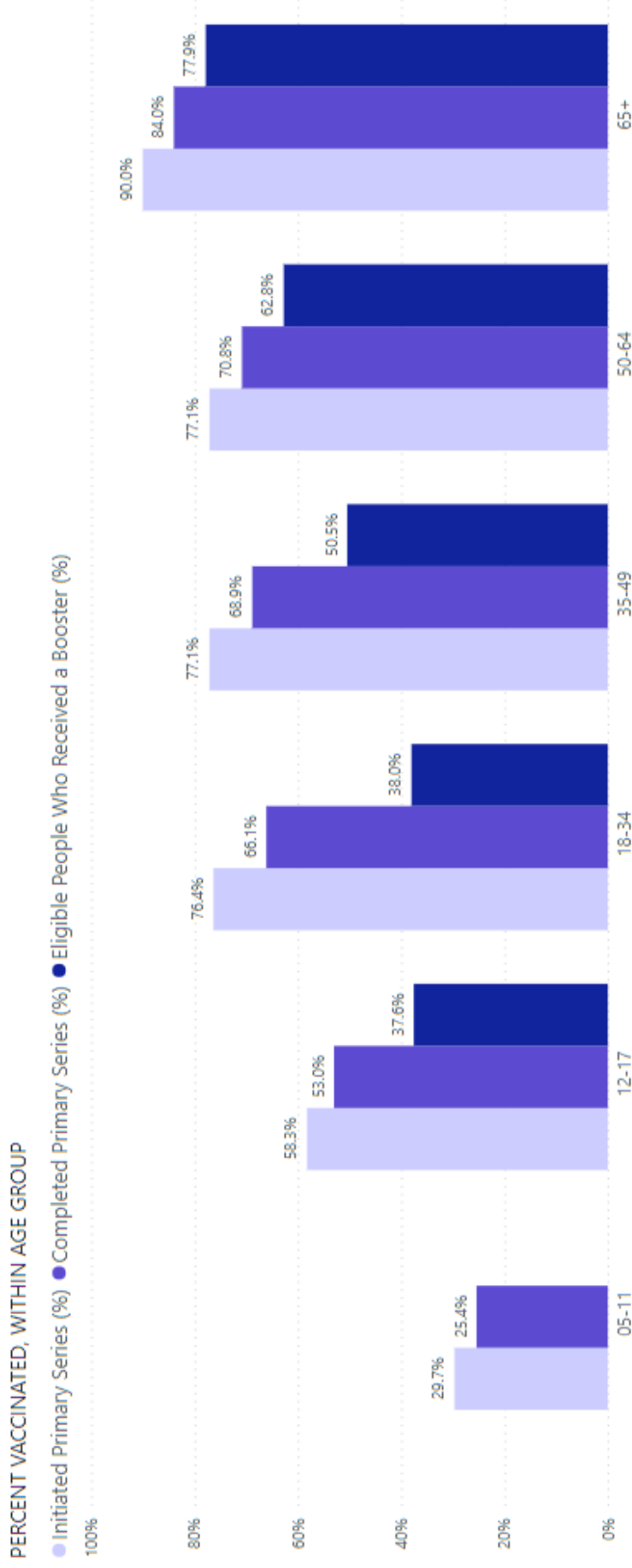
Clark County COVID-19 vaccination

- The number of people getting vaccinated and boosted began to increase in late March after the CDC recommended a second booster for certain high-risk groups, but vaccination rates have since leveled out.



Clark County COVID-19 vaccination

- 66% of Clark County residents 5+ years have completed the primary vaccine series.
- 57% of eligible Clark County residents (12+ years) have received a booster.



COVID-19 vaccine for kids

- Last week, the FDA updated Pfizer's emergency use authorization and the CDC updated its COVID-19 vaccine recommendations to include a booster dose for children 5-11 years old.
- Children 5-11 years old are now eligible for a booster dose 5 months after completing the primary vaccine series.
 - In Clark County, only about 25% of kids 5-11 years old have completed the primary series.
- COVID-19 vaccines and booster doses are now recommended for everyone 5 years and older.
 - Some populations – people who are 50 years and older, and people who are moderately to severely immunocompromised – should get a second booster dose at least 4 months after their first booster dose.
- Advisory committees for the FDA and CDC are scheduled to meet in June to discuss COVID-19 vaccines for children younger than 5 years.



Monkeypox



Monkeypox

- Monkeypox is in the viral family of orthopoxviruses (or poxviruses), which also includes smallpox.
 - Monkeypox is endemic to several Central and West African countries but is uncommon in the US.
- Multiple clusters of monkeypox have been reported in early- to mid-May in several countries that don't normally report monkeypox, including in Europe and North America.
- The CDC has confirmed one case in a Massachusetts resident who had recently returned to the US from Canada and is investigating five other presumptive cases in the US.
 - One of those presumptive US cases is in Washington.
- On Monday, Public Health Seattle-King County and Washington Department of Health announced they were investigating a presumptive case in an adult male with international travel in the past month to a country that has also reported monkeypox cases recently.



Monkeypox

- While there is one presumptive case in Washington, there is no evidence the virus is spreading in Washington.
- The virus does not spread easily between people.
 - Transmission can occur through contact with body fluids, monkeypox sores, items that have been contaminated with fluids or sores (clothing, bedding, etc.), or through respiratory droplets (saliva) from a case entering the eyes or mouth following prolonged face-to-face contact.
- The risk to the public is currently very low, but people should be aware of the international outbreak, as well as the symptoms and risk factors for monkeypox.
 - People who have had close physical contact with someone with monkeypox or traveled to areas where monkeypox cases have been reported are most at risk.

Monkeypox

- Monkeypox illness can begin with flu-like symptoms and swelling of the lymph nodes followed (typically 1-3 days later) by a rash on the face and body or with an isolated rash in the genital or groin area, sometimes without other symptoms.
 - Rashes can include sores, bumps or fluid filled bumps.
 - When the rash involves the groin, it can be mistaken for other more common causes of sexually transmitted infections.
- People who may have symptoms of monkeypox should contact their health care provider. This includes anyone who:
 - traveled to central or west African countries, parts of Europe where monkeypox cases have been reported, or other areas with confirmed cases of monkeypox during the month before their symptoms began,
 - had contact with a person with confirmed or suspected monkeypox, or
 - is a man who regularly has close or intimate contact with other men, including through an online website, digital application (“app”), or at a bar or party.
- Most people recover in 2-4 weeks, but the disease can be serious, especially for immunocompromised people, children, and pregnant women.

